L39QmosC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 21 CR 00092 (AJN) V. Remote Skype Conference 5 YURY MOSHA, ULADZIMIR DANSKOI, JULIA GREENBERG and ALEKSEI KMIT 6 7 Defendants. 8 9 New York, N.Y. March 9, 2021 10 12:00 p.m. 11 Before: 12 HON. ALISON J. NATHAN, 13 District Judge 14 15 APPEARANCES 16 AUDREY STRAUSS United States Attorney for the 17 Southern District of New York JONATHAN REBOLD DAVID R. FELTON 18 Assistant United States Attorney 19 20 LAW OFFICE OF VADIM A. GLOZMAN Attorney for Defendant Mosha 21 VADIM A. GLOZMAN 22 SHARIFOV and ASSOCIATES PLLC Attorney for Defendant Danskoi ROVSHAN C. SHARIFOV 23 24 25

1	ADDEADANCES CONTINUED.
1	APPEARANCES CONTINUED:
2	SHAROVA LAW FIRM Attorney for Defendant Greenberg
3	CHARLES W. KASER
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5	STEPHEN TURANO Attorney for Defendant Kmit
6	Accorney for belendant func
7	ALSO PRESENT: RUSSELL LAMPIER, FBI YANA AGOUREV, Interpreter (Russian)
8	JOSHUA ROTHMAN, USPS (SDNY)
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(The Judge and all parties appearing via Skype)

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THE COURT: Ms. Williams, please call the case.

DEPUTY CLERK: In the case of United States against

Mosha, et al., 21 CR 92. This is a reminder that this is a

public proceeding. Members of the public and press are able to

access the proceeding with a public dial-in number. All

participants are reminded that any recording or rebroadcasting

of this proceeding is strictly prohibited.

Counsel, please state your name for the record starting with the government.

MR. REBOLD: Good morning, Judge Nathan. This is

Jonathan Rebold for the government. I'm also joined by David

Felton, who is also with my office, and I understand that

Special Agent Russell Lampier with the Federal Bureau of

Investigation is also on this call. And good morning also to

Mr. Glozman.

THE COURT: Good morning everyone. Let me take appearances of counsel beginning with counsel for Mr. Mosha.

MR. GLOZMAN: Good morning, your Honor. Vadim Glozman on behalf of Mr. Mosha, who is present on Skype, and you can see him in the video.

THE COURT: Good morning to you both.

And on behalf of defendant Danskoi.

MR. SHARIFOV: Good morning, your Honor. Rovshan Sharifov, counsel for Mr. Danskoi, who is also present on Skype

next to me in my office. I don't know if you can see him, your 1 2 Honor. 3 THE COURT: I can. Thank you. It's tipped over into 4 afternoon. Good afternoon to you both. 5 And counsel for Ms. Greenberg. 6 MR. KASER: Yes. Good morning-afternoon, your Honor. 7 I'm not sure which way the clock is going. I'm here for Ms. Greenberg. I'm not sure if her camera is on. I can't see 8 9 everyone. I can just see you right now. 10 THE COURT: Good morning to you, Mr. Kaser. 11 Ms. Greenberg, I have a block for you, but I don't see you. 12 Are you able to see and hear me OK? 13 DEFENDANT GREENBERG: I do see and hear you, your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning to you. And for defendant Kmit. 16 17 MR. TURANO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen Turano on behalf of Aleksei Kmit, who I know is participating 18 by telephone line. I don't know if he is on Skype. 19 20 THE COURT: Mr. Kmit, are you able to hear me? 21 Ms. Williams? 2.2 DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, Judge, I'm here. 23 THE COURT: We don't seem to have at least the 24 interpreter for Mr. Kmit. I'm not hearing any response. 25 DEPUTY CLERK: It should be Ms. Yana. She is on the

line. I see her on the line. Her number is appearing.

Ms. Yana?

THE INTERPRETER: Your Honor, this is Yana Agoureev, the Russian Interpreter. I do not have Mr. Kmit on my interpretation line. I just have Mr. Mosha.

THE COURT: OK. So, Ms. Williams, we don't have all the defendants.

DEPUTY CLERK: Hold on, please.

THE COURT: What I'm going to suggest is that we proceed with the other defendants since everybody has been at this a long time, and despite being a year into the pandemic, we continue to have these difficulties. So my suggestion is that we proceed with who we have, and I will have a separate proceeding with Mr. Kmit.

Let me just confirm. So counsel for Mr. Kmit is

Mr. Turano, who I do have. Mr. Turano, is that acceptable?

MR. TURANO: Yes, your Honor. And I have

independently communicated with my client by text, and he must

have gotten knocked off. He said he is going to try calling back.

THE COURT: We will try that. If that fails, we will proceed with the other defendants.

MR. TURANO: All right. I think he's indicated he's on now, by the way.

THE COURT: Mr. Kmit, are you in touch with the

interpreter?

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THE INTERPRETER: Your Honor, this is the Russian interpreter, and I have Mr. Mosha and Mr. Donskoi on the interpretation line, but I do not have Mr. Kmit.

THE COURT: All right. Then, Mr. Turano, let me work with the other defendants, and we will move -- we will work with you and Mr. Kmit immediately afterwards, but I think we should proceed, and you're welcome to stay and leave to speak to him as you need to do, Mr. Turano.

MR. TURANO: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And our Russian interpreter, could I ask you to please put your name on the record?

THE INTERPRETER: Yana Agoureev.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Agoureev.

We have our court reporter on the line?

(Replies)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Alena. Thank you very much. Sorry for the delay.

I am Judge Nathan. I am the District Court Judge who will be handling this matter going forward. A few preliminary matters. We are in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic, so I am attempting to conduct this proceeding remotely pursuant to the authority provided by Section 15002 of the CARES Act and the standing orders issued by our Chief Judge pursuant to that

Act. We are trying to proceed by videoconference using the Skype for Business platform. We do have a Russian language interpreter on separate audio lines with the defendants so that she can interpret simultaneously for them in addition to the Skype video connection.

I am going to ask each of the defendants if they can see me, hear me and understand -- hear the interpreter and understand the interpreter.

So, beginning with Mr. Mosha, are you able to see and hear and understand the interpretation?

DEFENDANT MOSHA: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Mr. Danskoi, same question.

DEFENDANT DANSKOI: Yes, I can hear, see and understand well.

THE COURT: Terrific. Thank you.

And, obviously, Ms. Greenberg, you don't need an interpreter, and we don't have Mr. Kmit. Unless, Mr. Kmit, have you joined? No. OK, so we will proceed as indicated.

But let me ask Ms. Greenberg, are you able to see and hear me OK?

DEFENDANT GREENBERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

For all of the defendants, if at any point during the proceeding you run into any difficulty with the video or the

audio or the interpretation, let me know right away. We will stop and address that before proceeding any further.

I'm going to talk about waiver of physical appearance forms and that process. We will begin with Mr. Mosha's counsel, and that is Mr. Glozman?

MR. GLOZMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Glozman, can you talk about the process by which you discussed the issue of the right to be present for this proceeding with Mr. Mosha, his signature on the waiver of physical presence form — which we did receive, thank you — and whether he continues to waive his right to be physically present today.

MR. GLOZMAN: Yes, your Honor, I've discussed the issues surrounding the pandemic and the ability to conduct in-person hearings. I've explained to Mr. Mosha he has the right to waive the in-person appearance and sign the waiver form, which I explained to him. He consents to proceeding by video and by telephone for purposes of safety efficiency. And that is his true and accurate signature on the waiver forms.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Glozman.

And, Mr. Mosha, is what your attorney stated an accurate representation of your understanding of the issue and your willingness to proceed remotely today by waiving physical presence?

DEFENDANT MOSHA: Yes.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you.

Turning to counsel for Mr. Danskoi, that's Mr. Sharifov.

MR. SHARIFOV: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sharifov, same questions. Could you describe the opportunity to discuss the issue with your client?

MR. SHARIFOV: Sure, Judge. I discussed with my client the waiver of right to be present at the criminal proceedings in person and over the phone, and he understood and waived it. He continues to waive that, and he's here present, Judge, also to discuss today as well.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Sharifov.

Mr. Danskoi, is what your attorney stated an accurate description of your understanding and your wish to waive your right to be physically present?

DEFENDANT DANSKOI: Yes. My attorney actually explained to me that I have a constitutional right to attend an in-person hearing, but because of COVID-19, I waived that right, and I signed my waiver and consent form.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

And the attorney for Ms. Greenberg, Mr. Kaser, same question.

MR. KASER: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

I did speak to my client about her constitutional right to appear in person. She is aware that she can waive

that right due to safety concerns of the pandemic, and she did.

That is her signature on the document, it's an electronic signature, so she is waiving her right to appear.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Greenberg, is that accurate?

DEFENDANT GREENBERG: That's accurate, your Honor.

THE COURT: I just note, I do need to do a presentment today, Ms. Greenberg, informing you of your rights. In addition to the arraignment and conference waiver, do you also waive your right to be physically present for the presentment today?

DEFENDANT GREENBERG: So waived, your Honor.

THE COURT: Say it again?

DEFENDANT GREENBERG: So waived. I do waive it.

THE COURT: Thank you so much.

So, with that, counsel, I am prepared to find that the three defendants that I've just conversed with knowingly and voluntarily waive the right to be physically present for today's proceeding. I am also prepared to find that today's proceeding cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interest of justice because both in the individual case and in the aggregate we must keep our criminal cases moving forward despite the prolonged safety issues presented by the pandemic. New cases coming in need to have an opportunity for the defendants and counsel to meet with me, to get discovery

produced, to get a schedule for the case and to keep cases 1 moving forward in order to effectuate defendants' speedy trial 2 3 rights. 4 So let me just ask if there are any objections to 5 those anticipated findings. Mr. Glozman? 6 MR. GLOZMAN: No objections, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Sharifov? 8 MR. SHARIFOV: No objection, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Kaser? 10 MR. KASER: I don't have any objection. However, I 11 think when we select a trial date, I'm inclined to ask you to 12 put my two cents in. 13 THE COURT: Yes. No, I'm just talking about --14 I just didn't want to surprise anyone. MR. KASER: 15 THE COURT: I understand. Let me just ask. 16 you, Mr. Turano. Give me one moment. 17 Mr. Rebold? 18 MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor, we have no objection. THE COURT: I do make those findings. 19 20 Mr. Turano, I see you raising your hand. MR. TURANO: Your Honor, I think Mr. Kmit is on with 21 22 the interpreter, at least that's what he's texted me. He has 23 heard the whole proceeding all along so we can pick up there if 24 that's the case.

THE COURT:

OK. Mr. Kmit, are you able to hear the

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proceeding now?

MR. KMIT: Yes, I'm here. I can hear everything.

THE COURT: Very well, and you have been able to hear what I just discussed with the other defendants regarding waiver of their right to be physically present?

THE INTERPRETER: Your Honor, this is the interpreter.

I think Mr. Kmit is on the main line, and he is expecting interpretation on the main line.

MR. TURANO: Judge, I've given him the line. I will just step back and communicate with him then. I don't know why. OK.

THE COURT: We will continue to proceed with the three defendants, and, Mr. Turano, I will pick up with you and Mr. Kmit at the end.

MR. TURANO: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: With those findings in place, we can proceed to the next preliminary matter, which is largely addressed to Mr. Rebold.

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 5(f), I remind the prosecution of its obligation under Brady v.

Maryland and related cases to disclose to the defense all information, whether admissible or not, that is favorable to the defendant, material either to guilt or to punishment and known to the prosecution.

The prosecution must make good faith efforts to

disclose such information to the defense as soon as reasonably possible. Failure to do so may result in any number of consequences, including a continuance, sanctions, dismissal or a vacatur of conviction. I will enter a written order describing more fully these obligations and the possible consequences of failing to meet them, and I do direct the prosecution to review and comply with that order.

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Mr. Rebold, can you confirm that you understand your obligations and will fulfill them in this case?

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor, we both understand our obligations, and we will fulfill them.

THE COURT: Thank you. I am going to turn now,

Ms. Greenberg, to the presentment of your advice of rights.

It's important for me to advise you of these rights at your first proceeding in the district.

You have the right to remain silent. You're not required to make any statements. Anything that you do or say can be used against you. Even if you've made any statements to the authorities, you need not make any further statements. Do you understand these rights, Ms. Greenberg?

DEFENDANT GREENBERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You have the right to be represented by counsel during this court proceeding, any future court proceedings, and any time you're questioned by authorities. If you can't afford an attorney, I will appoint an attorney to

represent you. Do you understand these rights? 1 2 DEFENDANT GREENBERG: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. We will turn to the 4 arraignment next. I am going to ask counsel for each of the 5 defendants to indicate, and we'll begin with Mr. Glozman on behalf of Mr. Mosha. 6 7 Mr. Glozman, has your client received a copy of the indictment? 8 9 MR. GLOZMAN: Yes, your Honor, he's received a copy of 10 the indictment. I've gone over it in the Russian language, so 11 he understood it and will waive a formal reading and enter a 12 plea of not quilty. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. I will enter a plea of not 14 quilty on behalf of Mr. Mosha. 15 Mr. Sharifov, same questions. MR. SHARIFOV: Yes, your Honor, I did give a copy of 16 17 the indictment to my client, Mr. Danskoi, and I pled -- I will 18 knot not guilty on his behalf and will waive the reading. 19 THE COURT: Thank you. Not guilty on behalf of 20 Mr. Danskoi. 21 Mr. Kaser. 22 MR. KASER: Yes. Thank you, Judge. My client has a 23 received a copy of the indictment. We waive a public reading 24 and enter a plea of not guilty.

THE COURT: All right. A plea of not guilty will be

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entered on behalf of Ms. Greenberg.

With that, we turn to the scheduling proceeding, and I do thank counsel for meeting in advance and trying to come to agreement on a schedule.

Actually, before we turn to the specifics of that,

Mr. Rebold, I will ask you to give a brief summary of the

charges and describe the categories of discovery that will be

produced in the case. Let's begin there, please.

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor.

So the case involves an investigation into both a conspiracy to commit immigration fraud and a conspiracy to defraud the United States of America. It focuses primarily on the commission of asylum fraud, at least at this stage, although there are additional legs to the investigation that I can touch on briefly, your Honor.

Based on information that a company called Russian

America, which was led by defendants Yury Mosha and Uladzimir

Danskoi, who respectively headed offices in Manhattan and

Brooklyn. Based on information that those individuals and that

company was engaged in asylum fraud, among other things, three

different confidential sources working with the government and

at the direction of the FBI at the direction of Department of

Homeland Security engaged in a series of recorded in-person

meetings, telephonic communications, emails and other

communications through such messaging applications as What's

App with each of the charged defendants to investigate the veracity of these claims of immigration fraud.

Among other things, Russian America and its associates, including the individuals charged in this case, knowingly and willfully helped the sources attempt to and in some cases push through applications for asylum based on fraudulent bases. As laid out in the indictment, a pair of confidential sources met at the Manhattan office which was headed by Yury Mosha, and Mr. Mosha suggested, among other things, that these individuals seek asylum by speaking out —by creating blogs that were critical of their native government as a basis to later argue that it would be unsafe to return to their home countries.

By way of background, Russian America primarily serves natives of Russia and the commonwealth of the independent states, such as Ukraine and Uzbekistan, which are relevant for the indictment.

So, Mr. Mosha and others at the Russian America
Manhattan office advised these sources to create logs that were
critical of their home government so that they could argue that
it was unsafe to return to those governments. They did so
understanding that these sources had lacked the technical
ability to maintain blogs, the journalistic ability, lacked the
political knowledge and other topical knowledge to do this,
and, among other things, Mr. Mosha and others, such as Alexsei

Kmit, who worked as a paralegal at Russian America put these sources in touch with defendant Tymur Shcherbyna, who is at large we believe in Ukraine which does not extradite, so that Shcherbyna could ghost write blogs on behalf of these sources. And it was clear from the investigation that this was not the first time that Mr. Shcherbyna did this on behalf of Russian America clients. Thereafter, Shcherbyna agreed for both sources to establish and begin maintaining blogs that were critical of the sources' respective purported home governments of Ukraine and, I believe, Uzbekistan.

In the meantime, Mr. Mosha put the sources in touch with Kateryna Lysyuchenko, who is a Ukrainian national based in Italy to help these individuals craft asylum affidavits, which are personal statements that are optional but traditionally appended to individuals' Form I589 asylum applications and are usually there to provide a purported personal history, history of persecution and basis for asylum.

Ms. Lysyuchenko, among other things, with the first source at least, provided him with multiple templates of other people's asylum affidavits, sort of an insert-your-name-here type template with various claims of persecution, including for people who wrote blogs critical of their government so that they could be used -- these templates could be used to craft an asylum affidavit that fit that applicant.

Ms. Lysyuchenko and attorneys with Russian America

also advised the first source on ways to change -- the source needed to change his affidavit so that it alleged persecution where it did not actually exist. And over the course of the investigation, the source's draft application and affidavit changed materially in a number of ways going from claims that he was never persecuted in his own country to alleging things like being beaten to the point of unconsciousness in his own country based on his nationality.

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Mr. Mosha also put that source in touch with Julia Greenberg to represent the source during his asylum interview with a United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, or USCIS, asylum officer. Ms. Greenberg was explicitly made aware in recorded conversations that CS-1 had never been persecuted in his home country; that CS-1 did not write his own blog; that it was ghost written; that CS-1 only agreed with Mosha to write a blog as a basis to seek asylum, not because he had any independent motivation to do so; and Ms. Greenberg and others prepared CS-1, the first source, to lie under oath at his proceeding. She represented him at his asylum proceeding, and when an asylum officer expressed doubt about the veracity of the source's claims of historical persecution, Ms. Greenberg, knowing that he was never actually assaulted in Ukraine, cited that instance as an example of past persecution warranting asylum.

The investigation also involved another source who

worked with Uladzimir Danskoi, who ran the Brooklyn office of Brooklyn of Russian America. That individual discussed various ways in which they could fabricate a claim of asylum, with Mr. Danskoi understanding that the source had no actual legitimate basis to seek asylum. And after, Danskoi suggested a number of ways to seek asylum, including by nationality, persecution based on nationality, Mr. Danskoi knowingly agreed to help the source instead falsely claim that he was a gay male who would be persecuted if he returned to his home country of Ukraine.

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Mr. Danskoi made a number of incriminating statements on recorded conversations about ways in which to frame the narrative, especially since he understood the source didn't actually have historical corroboration or a claim of persecution in his home country.

Mr. Danskoi also put that source in touch with

Kateryna Lysyuchenko, who knowingly helped him prepare an
asylum affidavit understanding the source was actually a
heterosexual male but was seeking asylum based on the false
grounds he was a gay male who was persecuted and viciously and
sexually assaulted and physically assaulted in Ukraine with the
understanding that was not true.

And Mr. Danskoi put that source in touch with Julia Greenberg, who during a series of recorded meetings and conversations was explicitly apprized that the source was not a

gay male. She recognized he was not a gay male. She pushed off his immigration proceedings, among other things, to help him prepare to further the lie that he was a gay male who had been persecuted in Ukraine. Among other things, in addition to coaching that source to lie under oath in a proceeding with USCIS asylum officer, she also instructed that source to dress and present himself in ways that in her estimation would make him more plausibly appear to be a gay male. For example, by having his — getting a manicure, having his eyebrows plucked and instructing him to wear specific articles of clothing that the source was otherwise not wearing in her presence.

So, based on that and an ongoing investigation, which also, among other things, entails Russian America assisting individuals to come into the United States -- individuals who do not qualify for asylum to come into the United States illegally through Mexico to claim asylum. The government's investigation is based on, among other things, recorded conversations between sources and the defendants who are charged in this case and other uncharged coconspirators and other individuals who worked with Russian America who may or may not have been coconspirators, draft transcripts of those meetings, search warrants of electronic devices and their contents, searches of devices pursuant to the consent of certain defendants, reports by the FBI, by the Department of Homeland Security and USCIS, among other things.

I hope that wasn't too many granular for your Honor, and I am, of course, available to answer additional questions if you have any other questions about the investigation or the discovery.

THE COURT: Definitely the most detail I've ever gotten in asking for a summary of the charges.

MR. REBOLD: Your Honor, I apologize. I anticipate that there is going to be a bail application from Ms. Greenberg, and so I thought it might be helpful to cabin the factual background into this explanation as well so we don't run through that again later.

THE COURT: Any post arrest statements, Mr. Rebold?

MR. REBOLD: My understanding is that there were post arrest statements by -- to one effect or another by several of the defendants, and we will, of course, make those available to the defendants in very short order.

THE COURT: In the other discovery that you've described, the recorded conversations, draft transcripts of those, those are in translation?

MR. REBOLD: Yes. So the recordings are, I believe, all in Russian. I want to give the caveat that some may be in Ukrainian, but I believe they are all in Russian, and many of the translations — we have already received a number of draft translations — some verbatim translations; some summary translations that are in English. So we will be providing in

the next 24 to 48 hours draft translation stipulations to defense counsel so that we can begin providing the draft English translations to counsel.

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THE COURT: What is, to the extent to which you can estimate, the volume of recorded conversations?

MR. REBOLD: Several dozen recorded conversations, but I don't have ready for your Honor an exact total length or number of gigabytes, you know, in terms of raw data.

THE COURT: But several dozen, so not an insignificant number, but what it is, several dozen.

MR. REBOLD: That is my best estimate, your Honor. It may be less than that, but I think it's certainly not -- we're not talking about hundreds or anything like that.

THE COURT: OK. And then what's the volume of -- so you've got search warrants on electronic devices. You have the returns on the -- you have the material produced from the warrants?

MR. REBOLD: So, in terms of electronic devices, we do not yet, your Honor, and that is something I wanted to raise with the Court, and something I've at least floated to defense counsel that I will sort of bring your Honor up to speed on.

So the agents recovered a number of electronic devices during the arrests in this case. They are on a queue, as I understand it, to be searched, if the searches haven't been conducted already, meaning to actually get into the devices to

provide a dump of the devices.

Where we have search warrants and not consent to search the devices, as your Honor might imagine, the searches are going to be somewhat time-consuming for several reasons:

First, because I imagine many of these devices contain large volumes of information;

Second, because the vast amount of communications are in Russian, and therefore need to be reviewed and translated before they can be looked at for a relevant review, and importantly in this case, because the case involved attorneys and the nature of the charges involved applications and testimony before immigration officials, including officers and judges, they need to be reviewed with a taint team for attorney-client privilege.

What we have floated informally, and in the last week or so to defense counsel -- and I understand they may need some time to confer amongst themselves -- is if the attorneys are willing to agree to consent to have us produce the full dumps of those devices to all of the other attorneys, that would obviously drastically speed up the production of each of these electronic devices. If not, we will, of course, push things out on a rolling basis as we're able to review for privilege and relevance, but it may be a bit more time-consuming, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So that conferral process is

ongoing, and you will let me know if you run into issues, but time-consuming in either way, it sounds like.

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: And then you said reports by FBI and DHS. What do you mean by reports, and what's the volume there?

MR. REBOLD: So, I mean, the reporting would include just, you know, FBI 302s, DHS reports regarding one of the confidential sources was a homeland security source, so much of the reporting is sort of the standard, you know, FBI and DHS investigative reporting that to the extent it's discoverable or that we decide to turn it over even if it's not discoverable can be turned around relatively quickly, but there is a subcategory of discovery that I think is going to take a considerably greater amount of time and that may be produced on an ongoing basis, and that involves the USCIS files in its possession that it can attribute to either Russian America or any of the individual defendants as preparers of -- meaning every client that Russian America has for whom they've prepared an I-589 application, we are trying to track down. it's easy to do that, sometimes it's less easy to do that depending on, for example, Russian officials signed their names as the preparers, which they sometimes did, or didn't sign their names as the Russian preparers, which they often did not.

Then there is a separate agent of cases where, for example, Julia Greenberg may have represented clients either

for Russian America or otherwise. We are attempting and we are making our best effort to identify, collect, scan and ultimately produce all of those files to defense counsel so that they have everything, even if they're not necessarily files that we have detected at this stage as fraudulent, but that is a time-consuming process, and I unfortunately don't have a time horizon for your Honor, but I can say that it has been hampered in large — at least in part due to the Coronavirus pandemic and the inability of staff to get their hands on physical files and begin reviewing them.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Rebold, to flag in terms of anticipated discovery?

MR. REBOLD: No. Just to say that notwithstanding the caveats I've provided about the USCIS files and the electronic devices, number one, we will of course work with defense counsel so that we can push out discovery on a rolling basis and provide them with the things that we anticipate would be of most interest to them in terms of suppression motions and direct evidence of the crimes or anything else defense counsel flags for us that they think is of interest to them, but to include search warrants, affidavits and the recordings and draft transcripts that they formed the basis of the investigation. My hope is that the bulk of discovery can be provided in the next six weeks but for the USCIS files and the devices where the searches are ongoing.

THE COURT: All right. And, again, you are talking about any application related or unrelated to the case that you can identify as being submitted by Russian America. Is that right?

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MR. REBOLD: Yes, or in which we have been able to identify Julia Greenberg as representing a client. We're doing our level best to try to locate those and gather those and scan those and get those pushed out.

THE COURT: OK. So, from the communications to chambers in advance with counsel cc'd and based on what you just said, Mr. Rebold, the discovery that you've described within the next, let's say, two months with some ongoing discovery related to search warrant returns and the USCIS files.

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then, counsel, you've -- so the next question is what's a realistic time frame for a motion schedule based on the quantity and quality of discovery that Mr. Rebold just described. And I know, Mr. Kaser, I know you have an objection to the proposed trial date but let me deal with motions first.

MR. KASER: That's fine.

THE COURT: So it's been proposed that any available defense motions, either based on the indictment or Rule 16 as a result of Rule 16 discovery, would be filed on or before

July 15, 2021.

Mr. Kaser, do you have an objection to that time frame?

MR. KASER: No, I actually don't. The motion schedule that's been circulated I'm fine with. It's the trial date that I will have an objection to.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Glozman, you're fine as well?

MR. GLOZMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sharifov?

MR. SHARIFOV: Yes, I am fine with that as well, Judge.

THE COURT: We will set that as our motions date. Any available defense motions as I described on or before July 15, 2021. If any motions are filed, government's opposition due August 12, 2021. And defense reply on or before August 26, 2021.

What I do in my general practice is once the motions come in, I look to see if any motions are filed and if any motions are seeking an evidentiary hearing. If any motions are seeking evidentiary hearing, my chambers will reach out and schedule a hearing to occur shortly after full briefing of the anticipated motions. That way we've got a hearing on the schedule should we need it for resolution of the motions.

If no motions are filed or once motions are resolved,

I then put the case on the remainder of a schedule to get us to

trial date. So that will be a date for in limine motions, 404(b) motions, proposed jury instructions and proposed voir dire. I know that you've discussed this and generally actually what you suggest is absolutely fine. Five weeks before trial motions in limine and responses to those, and proposed jury instructions and voir dire three weeks before trial. That will be fine. I will set that final schedule once we get past initial motions.

2.2

All right. So, Mr. Rebold, if we do proceed to trial with all four of the defendants, how long of a trial do you anticipate?

MR. REBOLD: I would think around, I would imagine, this is a two to three week trial, your Honor, but I would just caution that our investigation is ongoing, and I anticipate that we are going to be identifying additional individuals whose applications for asylum and legal status in this country were presented — prepared by Russian America under fraudulent pretenses, and so that time frame can expand a little bit depending on what we uncover in the coming months.

THE COURT: So as you sit here, do you anticipate a superseding indictment?

MR. REBOLD: I think it is more likely than not that there will be a superseding indictment. If this case goes to trial, I anticipate there will likely be a superseding indictment that may either add charges or expand the conspiracy

period, yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And what is the anticipated time frame for any such superseding indictment?

MR. REBOLD: Well, I hazard to guess at that, your Honor, just because, for example, based on just the release of the indictment alone, we are first receiving information from folks who have sort of worked with Russian America. I don't know yet. This sort of falls under the category of we don't quite know what we don't know yet. So, without getting into the particulars of the ongoing investigation, I hazard to guess how long it will take and how many folks may come forward that causes us to sort of change the landscape of what the indictment looks like or the length of the trial. Although I don't imagine it's going to, you know, cause the trial to last more than an extra week or so. At some point if it becomes cumulative, it seems more an issue of sentencing than proof at trial; we wouldn't necessarily call any such witness.

THE COURT: I will check back in down the road on timing of a superseding indictment, so we can try to make sure that the defendants know what they're looking at in advance of trial. And if a superseding indictment changes in any substantial way what the defendants are dealing with, then we'll go to trial on the earlier indictment and save the superseder for down the road if need be, but I just want to encourage the government if it plans to move on a superseding

indictment to do so expeditiously.

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor. Understood.

THE COURT: All right. So we have our motion schedule, and you have a basic sense of how I intend to proceed.

My general practice before COVID has always been to set -- especially in a multi-defendant case -- set a trial date at the initial conference, and that is in my experience the best way to ensure that we get to trial as soon as feasible given the multiple calendars in issue, the scope of the case, what needs to be done both by counsel and by the Court in advance of trial. So that is my practice.

Obviously, in the time of COVID, the Southern District has just resumed jury trials. I believe we've had one criminal jury trial last week and this week since resuming following the post-holiday spike, and as a result, the court is still using a centralized scheduling system for jury trials, which means that when I select a trial date, in the old days I would say that absolutely will be the trial date, put it in your calendar, do what you need to do to be ready to proceed to trial, I'm not going to move the trial date.

I am still going to tell you that now, but with the caveat that if we are still dealing with the centralized scheduling system, I have to put in the request when I can and see what we get. A three-week trial is -- you know, there

haven't been any yet in a year, let's put it that way.

I know that everybody, except counsel for Ms. Greenberg, has discussed a trial date after June 13, 2022. Do I have that right, Mr. Rebold?

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Glozman, that's acceptable to you?

MR. GLOZMAN: Yes, your Honor. Based on my personal

backlog of jury trials for in-custody defendants that have to

be reset in the next few weeks and the nature of the ongoing

investigation, the discovery that's going to be coming in, I

think that's the most prudent and practical date to set it.

THE COURT: Mr. Sharifov?

MR. SHARIFOV: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kaser -- am I saying your name right,
Mr. Kaser?

MR. KASER: It's actually Kaser, but that's OK.

THE COURT: I had two options, and I chose the wrong one. I apologize.

MR. KASER: I am used to it. Don't worry.

So, I understand everyone's position. Normally I would take the position of, you know, push it out, don't want to speed up. I know can speak about my client's speedy trial rights, due process, etc. but what this really boils down to is an anticipation by the government in a bail application to restrict my client's ability to work. And if her ability to

work is going to be restricted in any way, I can't -- she will not consent, and I can't agree to a trial date that is over a year away. I don't know -- if I need to make a bail application now, much of the arguments will be the same. My hopes were that we had figured out the bail and whether your Honor is going to restrict my client's employment before deciding this, because, again, if her employment is not restricted, we have less of a concern with a lengthy date before trial. However, if her employment is restricted which could make her unemployable, which according to pretrial is one of the conditions of her release, we cannot let this drag out for over a year. I understand the pandemic and scheduling and everything like that, but again, my client has family to support, a mortgage to pay, and she cannot afford to not be out of work essentially for over a year while this case is pending.

THE COURT: OK. I understand those arguments, and I think you're right that those are bail arguments, and I understand how the two are intertwined. Realistically, this case will not go to trial before a year's time based on the quantity of discovery that's just been described, the translation issues related to it, the schedule of all of the participants and, frankly, the Court's schedule and backlog of trials that have been pending far longer than this one. I have many defendants incarcerated who will need to be tried first.

Now, I will hold -- you know, we can always find other

judges to try cases, I will try two cases at once, I will do whatever it takes; but realistically, based on the scope of factors that have been described, I mean, even if there weren't a backlog, I don't see this case going to trial earlier than a year, given the number of defendants, the scope and nature of the discovery and the schedules of counsel.

Throw into that the coordinating scheduling process that the district is using now in light of COVID, and including in that COVID generally slows processes down including issues related to defendants being able to review discovery with counsel and safety issues related to that. It's just in the realistic.

I believe in fixing realistic trial dates and sticking to them with the caveat that there is only so much in my control right now, but I will accept the date agreed to by the others because I think that that is the amount of time that's needed here under the circumstances. So, trial will commence on June 13, 2022. I will put it on my calendar for three weeks at that time if we are proceeding to trial, and, obviously, Mr. Rebold, if more time is needed because of a superseding indictment, we will need to address that sooner rather than later so that I can reserve that time on my calendar. But it is the Court's assessment based on what I've heard that that is as soon as we can get the trial under the circumstances.

All right. As I say, if we are back in a normal

circumstance where this is going to take place in my own courtroom and I control the schedule, I guarantee we will start on that date. If we are still in a centralized scheduling system, as soon as I'm able to request a jury for that time, I will do so, and I will let counsel know as soon as I have any further information.

Let me also say because of my practice for setting a hearing date, should any motions necessitate the hearing date, I don't always schedule a status conference at this point. If anybody wants a status conference, I'm happy to schedule one. If you want to schedule now, and you just want to request one down the road, we can get one on the calendar quickly, and I'm happy to bring everyone in should we need it, but I don't see a need for status conference at this point given the schedule that we have. I will bring you in for a hearing if any of the motions necessitate it.

With that, Mr. Rebold, does the government have an application for an exclusion of time?

MR. REBOLD: We do, your Honor. The government respectfully requests that the Court exclude all speedy trial time between today and the scheduled date of trial, among other things, in the interest of justice so that the government can produce discovery, the parties can review discovery, can contemplate filing motions and can negotiate a disposition that the defendants may be favorable to what they would potentially

face after trial.

THE COURT: Mr. Glozman, any objection?

MR. GLOZMAN: No objection on behalf Mr. Mosha.

THE COURT: Mr. Sharifov?

MR. SHARIFOV: No objection on behalf of Mr. Danskoi, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kaser, I assume you do have an objection?

MR. KASER: Unfortunately, Judge, no -- I completely understand everyone's position, but I have to object given I don't know what's going to transpire in the next couple of minutes.

THE COURT: I understand your position. You don't need to apologize for making an objection.

Nevertheless, I do find that the ends of justice served by granting an exclusion from speedy trial computations for the period from today's date through June 13, 2022 outweigh the interests of the public and the defendants in a speedy trial. The time is necessary for the production of voluminous discovery, review of that discovery by the defendants, time for the defendants to consider and prepare any available motions, and time for the parties to negotiate potentially resolutions of the case. In the absence of that, time for the parties to prepare for trial.

With that, I think -- I know obviously, Mr. Kaser, on

behalf of Ms. Greenberg, we need to talk about what the bond is 1 2 going to look like. 3 Mr. Turano -- I think with that, we can end with Mr. Glozman and Mr. Sharifov on behalf of Mr. Mosha and 4 Mr. Danskoi. 5 6 Mr. Rebold, do you agree that we are finished with 7 them? 8 MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor. 9 And am I correct that Mr. Kmit still needs to follow 10 or is he part of this proceeding? 11 THE COURT: I do need to address Mr. Kmit separately, 12 but I do think I can let other two defendants and counsel go. 13 Mr. Glozman, do you have anything further? 14 MR. GLOZMAN: Not today, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Sharifov? MR. SHARIFOV: Not at this time, your Honor. 16 17 you. THE COURT: All right. So, I will say good-bye to 18 counsel for Mr. Mosha, Mr. Danskoi, and their counsel. You may 19 20 leave the proceeding at this time if you like. You could also 21 stay. It's up to you. But you're free to go. 2.2 Mr. Turano, do we have Mr. Kmit now? 23 MR. TURANO: Your Honor, I'm going to ask the 24 interpreter. I don't know the answer to that. I know he has 25 been listening, but from what I can glean, he can listen in

English, but he can't seem to connect with the interpreter but maybe that's changed.

2.4

THE COURT: For our interpreter, have you been able to communicate with Mr. Kmit.

THE INTERPRETER: This is the interpreter, Yana

Agoureev. No. Mr. Kmit not access the interpretation line.

MR. TURANO: I think as to that line, he wasn't able to speak. He could listen only, which made it meaningless, but he has been on. And he says both numbers he tries are English only, no translator.

THE COURT: Here is what we are going to do: I am going to proceed with the bail hearing, Mr. Turano, and maybe we can try to reschedule for this afternoon. And my deputy once we're done can call and work with you and make sure you have what Mr. Kmit will need. I think that makes the most sense.

I also have another -- my deputy tells me that

Mr. Kmit had the wrong number. Can I ask the interpreter to

state now -- well, I don't want to do that orally on the public

line. Mr. Turano, we will work with you and Mr. Kmit

separately, and we will do the arraignment and set the case on

the same schedule this afternoon. It won't take long, but I do

need to make sure I am communicating directly with Mr. Kmit.

MR. TURANO: Very well, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may leave if you like.

Go ahead, Mr. Kaser.

MR. KASER: OK. So my client, you know, she was originally bonded out in Colorado. She has had pretrial services interview her. They have submitted, I believe, a report to the Court. They have certain recommendations which are less onerous — that she is already on in Colorado. I wanted to address removal of the GPS ankle monitor. I tried to do that with the government. They countered, but then they included a preclusion for my client to be able to practice certain areas of law, which unfortunately is basically the sole area that she practices in.

Again, I would oppose this. There is a presumption of innocence. She is the sole bread winner for her family, which includes her husband, her three children, her elderly mother. She owns property in Staten Island, so she has bills to pay. Her primary practice is immigration law, and if she is going to be precluded from practicing immigration law between now and the trial, that is well over year that she will not be able to practice. I'm not sure how easy it is for her to jump into other areas of law. I don't think it makes sense for her to take a minimum wage job just to work. She won't be able to afford the support that she needs for the people in her life, her family members.

So we are asking -- I would ask that she be continued on bond with the recommendations from pretrial services and

that there be no be restrictions on her ability to work.

I can go through those specific items with pretrial, if your Honor would like.

THE COURT: Let me turn to Mr. Rebold.

Mr. Rebold, what are the specific provisions that are in issue? Let me pull up the pretrial services report.

Go ahead, Mr. Rebold.

2.2

MR. REBOLD: Yes, your Honor. So, there are a few things in issue. Well, pretrial appears to be recommending a continued submission to location monitoring, but that is certainly something we join in.

We are recommending that three cosigners be added to the terms of the bond, that are persons that are both financially responsible and persons of moral suasion. And in light of the defendant's means, we are asking that the bond amount be increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000. And Mr. Kaser is correct that we are respectfully requesting that the defendant be ordered to not perform immigration services or practice immigration law during the pendency of the case.

If I might, your Honor, I can explain why we're asking for this.

THE COURT: OK. Go ahead.

MR. REBOLD: Your Honor, I've laid out the background of the case and established, I hope at least in some part, both its seriousness and the strength of the evidence, particularly

relating to Ms. Greenberg; but in addition to being depicted in explicit recordings with sources, my understanding from conferring with the agents who conducted her arrest, she gave a confession to knowingly assisting both of the sources in this case commit asylum fraud by preparing them for and accompanying them into their asylum interviews.

I should note specifically regarding the request that she not practice law, that if she is convicted, she will be disbarred. And so while I understand that we are not at a guilty verdict at this stage, it is a consideration that Ms. Greenberg may need to seek other employment in the long term generally.

So, in addition to this being a strong and serious case, there are concerns about Ms. Greenberg continuing to conduct immigration services and representation. First, because we understand that she may be continuing to represent people who have been committing asylum fraud. The nature of the charge is asylum fraud. The nature of her work is to accompany clients into interviews conducted by USCIS and represent them during proceedings by immigration judges.

The government respectfully submits that asking her to not practice immigration law for the pendency of these proceedings would be akin to a person who is being charged as a corrupt bank manager being instructed not to work in the financial services industry during the pendency of his case.

It seems, respectfully, to be a relatively straightforward issue. We are not submitting that she shouldn't be able to practice law at all. We are not submitting that she not be permitted to work at all. We are not submitting that she be restricted to home detention or home confinement. We are simply asking that the Court not have her practice immigration law.

In addition to sort of the potential danger she poses sort of in continuing to potentially represent clients in this way, there are other serious Fifth and Sixth Amendment considerations that I think need to be taken into account here, and I can give an example, your Honor.

I learned, and upon learning this, I immediately reached out to Mr. Kaser to apprise him of this. I felt at the time that as a professional courtesy to help avoid this from happening moving forward, but I learned that subsequent to Ms. Greenberg's arrest and indictment, she accompanied another client into a USCIS asylum interview. During the interview, my understanding — and I received this third or fourth—hand at least — but during the interview, my understanding is that the asylum officer asked a question that is not atypical of an asylum interview generally, although certainly would be understandable in the instance case, which is where the asylum client — how the asylum client came to retain their attorney. My understanding is at that point Ms. Greenberg jumped in. She

requested to speak to a supervisor. She made inculpating statements about the instant investigation and the charges, and claims that this was sort of part of a witch hunt.

The USCIS's job when they conduct these interviews of asylum applicants is to try to detect if and when people are seeking asylum under fraudulent pretenses to assess whether these are legitimate applications, and it is their job to ask probing questions of that nature to the applicants who are seeking asylum.

I can't -- most of those USCIS -- in fact, all of those USCIS asylum officers at the ground level, they're not part of the prosecution team. They're doing their job conducting interviews to assess for fraud and other things.

So, we can't ask them or instruct them not to ask the probing questions that they're supposed to ask, and we can't preclude Ms. Greenberg from jumping in and making statements that can potentially be used against her.

There is also a negative inference that can be drawn on her clients that she is accompanying into these proceedings just by the fact of her representation at this stage. So there are a host of issues, your Honor, that I think relate specifically to her practice of immigration law.

And while it's not lost on us that that could present at least a short term hardship for her, it is simply not uncommon whether the defendant is a lawyer or a worker at a

bank or a worker in any other field who have their bread and butter practice restrained during pendency of criminal cases for the obvious reasons that I've laid out, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me just ask because I don't think I've addressed this issue previously or dealt with it. Do you have authority -- do you have examples or written opinion authority that discusses this kind of pretrial restriction?

MR. REBOLD: Not in hand, your Honor, but I can tell you that I've had many cases -- and this is my first immigration fraud case, with the exception of another case where the arrests were made on the same day in a related investigation where the attorneys both agreed, consented to not practice immigration law, and that would be the case of the United States v. Ilona Dzhamgarova, 21 CR 58, before the Honorable Mary Kay Vyskocil. I have not researched the issue, but I can say it is common practice to have certain forms of vocation be restricted by pretrial services as part of individual bail packages. Frankly, whenever anybody is subjected to home incarceration, for example, they're restricted from working at all.

THE COURT: Well, that's not necessarily true either. Sometimes there are exceptions for employment and sometimes remote work of some kind is possible, so I don't know that it follows necessarily from home incarceration that employment is ceased.

1	MR. REBOLD: I think that's a fair point, your Honor,
2	although I highlight it only to say that there are much more
3	onerous restrictions that courts place on individuals' ability
4	to maintain employment broadly. We are not asking that the
5	Court go in with a hacksaw here. We are asking that the Court
6	go in with a scalpel and carve out it's not lost on me this
7	is the primary area of her vocation at this point, but we're
8	asking, again, not that she be restricted from practicing law,
9	but that she be restricted from practicing immigration law and
10	providing immigration consultation and immigration services due
11	to the nature of these offenses and due, again, to the ongoing
12	investigation and questions that are invariably going to come
13	up during interviews of clients, during asylum officer
14	hearings, and during immigration proceedings before immigration
15	judges. I think it's just impossible to sort of extricate the
16	issues that we've laid out that can come up during any one of
17	these interviews, even if Ms. Greenberg is willingly availing
18	herself of those interviews. And to the extent that she is
19	attempting to stop officers from asking those questions, that
20	is not benefiting her clients for whom the agents are asking
21	legitimate questions. And so I know this doesn't answer the
22	question do I have a case in hand in front of me, but I do
23	think there is certainly it is certainly the case that
24	individuals' employment or forms of employment are regularly
25	restricted by courts in this district every single day, your

Honor.

2.2

THE COURT: I mean, I guess that's the question. If a lawyer is under indictment, which happens certainly occasionally in the district, probably a couple a year, is it standard to restrict their ability to practice law in the area that produced the issue. I could tell I'm going to want some briefing on this. I want to look and see if there is law on this.

So I can hear you now, Mr. Kaser, or what I would suggest is everybody do a little bit of short letter briefing on the issues, see what the examples and authorities are, and then I will bring you back in for a hearing on it. But I suspect I'm not going to satisfy myself that I know how I want to resolve until I've had some opportunity to look at the law on the issue. Mr. Kaser, any reason?

MR. KASER: That's fine, your Honor. The only thing I was going to point out is Mr. Rebold did mention that in previous cases pretrial had recommended this, and we are not getting that recommendation here. But, again, it doesn't sound like you're going to make a decision without being a little more briefed, and so maybe that would behoove us all to submit written briefs.

THE COURT: I would like a little briefing on this.

Maybe there's nothing out there, but I suspect at the least the government may have examples of other cases, and, Mr. Kaser,

there may be some law out there suggesting the impermissibility of the restriction in some circumstances. I just don't know, and I don't want to make a snap decision without being informed.

Mr. Rebold, do you have any concerns with that process?

MR. REBOLD: No, not at all, your Honor. But just in the event that I said that pretrial services previously recommended such a restriction, that is not the case. What I was hoping and attempting to communicate was that in a companion case, defense counsel agreed that that was an appropriate term of the bail package, but pretrial did not in that case weigh in and, frankly, we did not litigate the legality. So I just want to make clear that I wasn't suggesting pretrial weighed in on this issue before.

MR. KASER: I may have misheard. I apologize, if that's the case.

THE COURT: Mr. Rebold, what's the government's request in the meantime and schedule, so that the -- the current bond is in place, and you're seeking the restriction on the performance of immigration legal services and counseling, and increasing the bond to \$300,000 and adding additional cosigners, right?

MR. REBOLD: I am. And I am also opposing the defendant's request that GPS monitoring be removed. There are

some things I would like to raise with the Court regarding these issues.

2.2

THE COURT: Here is what I would like to do. I am actually -- I now apologize, because of the delay, I am ten minutes late for another proceeding. And since we're going to do briefing anyway, my suggestion is to just conclude it all, and I'll get your views and bring you back, hear from you and give you my conclusion.

So, Mr. Rebold, by request or my suggestion is to continue the current bond and let both sides put in a little bit of writing, nothing extensive on these issues, and then I'll bring you back next week. How's that?

MR. REBOLD: That's just fine, from the government's perspective, your Honor.

MR. KASER: Next week is extremely busy for me. I have a trial in the middle of next week also. I don't know if this is something that can go out the week after or if that's too much time. I can try to make other arrangements.

THE COURT: Mr. Rebold, is that fine?

MR. REBOLD: Yes, whenever is workable for Mr. Kaser and the Court, we'll be available.

THE COURT: I have time the week of the 22nd. Why don't we set it for Tuesday, the 23rd, at 11:00 a.m.?

MR. KASER: That works for me.

THE COURT: Tuesday, the 23rd at 11:00 a.m. Working

from that, Mr. Rebold, you will put in some letter briefing by how about by Friday, and then Mr. Kaser, by Tuesday -- I guess the question is whether we need a reply brief or not, otherwise I can give you more time. My concern on the briefing is just we've got -- well, you know what the issues are, Mr. Rebold, so you can address also the defense's address to remove location monitoring in your opening papers, OK?

MR. KASER: Might I make a suggestion if it works for your Honor to have these papers due maybe the 15th and have mine due -- I don't want to say the 22nd, that might be too close to the court date, but I am anticipating by next week not allowing me to do this in the first two days also.

THE COURT: That's fine. There will be no reply in that instance. It will be the government by the 15th and the defense by the 22nd.

Mr. Rebold, acceptable?

MR. REBOLD: Yes, of course, your Honor.

THE COURT: And just include your arguments as to why location monitoring should stay in place in your papers,

Mr. Rebold.

MR. REBOLD: We will, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. So we've got a schedule for that.

And I will appreciate any authority either of you can give me on the issue of the employment restriction. And we'll take it up then.

Anything further, Mr. Rebold? 1 2 MR. REBOLD: No, not from the government, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Kaser? MR. REBOLD: Oh, your Honor? I'm sorry to jump in. 4 5 know this is -- I'm mentioning it because I know it's sometimes 6 after presentments, so just in case this is a follow-up thing 7 that the Court would have otherwise asked. The defendant was 8 arrested on February 18 just after 6:00 a.m. mountain standard 9 time in the vicinity of Breckenridge, Colorado. 10 THE COURT: OK. Thank you. Anything else, 11 Mr. Rebold? 12 MR. REBOLD: No, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Kaser? 14 MR. KASER: Nothing else, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Everybody stay safe. We're adjourned. 16 I'll see you in a few weeks. 17 (Adjourned) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25